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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

SCORES CHIATURA MANGANESE TRUST;
FALL IRON ORE HAULAGE LAGS

[Numbers in parentheses refer to appended list of sources.]

PLANS MET, BUT MANGANESE QUALITY SUFFERS

The "Nikopol'-Manganets" Trust, Dnepropetrovsk Oblast, has exceeded the 8-month manganese-mining plan. The "Chiaturmanganets" Trust, Georgian SSR, fulfilled the 8-month mining plan 100.1 percent. In September, all mine administrations of the Chiatura Trust have been meeting their daily plans 115-125 percent.(1) The trust's Mine imeni Dimitrov in the last 5 months has been exceeding its production plans. In the second quarter, it fulfilled the plan for manganese mining 135.9 percent.(2)

A lead article in Zarya Vostoka reports the following about the trust: The mining of manganese in Chiatura has shown a considerable increase over last year. There are, however, many serious shortcomings in the work of the Georgian manganese industry. Mines and concentration plants possess great unutilized production reserves. Output of first-grade manganese ore, of utmost importance to the metallurgical industry, has been increasing extremely slowly. Second- and third-grade ores predominate in the production of "Chiaturmanganets" Trust (director, Sh. Sheklashvili). This has come about because the trust has not given sufficient attention to problems of concentrating manganese ore and increasing its quality. As a result, since the beginning of this year, the trust failed to produce a considerable quantity of first-grade washed ore, and this lag has brought financial difficulties to the enterprise.

Large deficits are characteristic of the Central Concentration Plant and of all other Chiatura concentration plants. The city party committee (secretary, P. Petriashvili) is supposed to direct the attention of party members and all miners to the problem of increasing production quality. A section of the workers, particularly young workers, is not meeting the norms. One of the most pressing tasks in the drive for increased manganese output is to increase the average labor productivity in the mines by Stakhanovite methods and better utilization of equipment. In addition, advanced technology should be introduced in the concentration of the ores so that first-grade-ore production may be increased and the needs of metallurgy met.

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Last winter, the Chiatura mines were not sufficiently prepared for operation, with the subsequent loss of thousands of hours of work by workers and equipment and the loss of great quantities of manganese. The Chiatura mining region experiences severe winters, and special precautions need to be taken. The directors of the trust and of the mines must profit by last year's experience and make complete preparations this year.

The machine park at Chiatura has been continually growing, but machine equipment is not being fully utilized. Machines used for loading ore in the stopes are not being utilized satisfactorily. The mechanization of loading operations should be given the utmost consideration as one of the decisive measures for increasing manganese output.

A great impetus should be given to the introduction of new technology in the mines and in production, with the enrollment of specialists, scientific workers, and Stakhanovites for this work. Particular pressure should be exerted to introduce new machine technology into the field of manganese concentration.

An example of the practical value of scientific assistance in mine technology is the work of G. Tsulukidze, Active Member of the Academy of Sciences Georgian SSR, in designing mine supports. These new supports are helping to save a great quantity of imported timber and should be used extensively.(3) The Chiatura mines consume such a tremendous amount of support timber that economy in consumption of this type of material is one of the main conditions for decreasing the cost of the mined manganese. The new transferable support pillars, designed by Tsulukidze and Sh. Shaklashvili, director of the trust, makes it possible to use the same pillars several times. Great savings have already been made where these pillars have been used. In 8 months of this year, the trust has saved 3,340 cubic meters of supports. The next step is extensive introduction of the mechanism for transferring the pillars into the work of the mines.(4) This valuable innovation in the use of support timber is being introduced widely in other enterprises of the mining industry of the Georgian SSR and of the USSR.

Other scientists from the Polytechnical Institute imeni S. M. Kirov have developed a new design for drills and drill hammers which has helped to increase drill productivity more than 100 percent. This design was developed by Docent. N. M. Tkemaladze and Aleksandrov, Candidate in Technical Sciences.(5)

KRIVBASS TRUST SLOWS ORE SHIPMENTS; ONE MINE UPS PRODUCTION

The time is at hand when the metallurgical plants of the Dnepr and Donbass regions should be completing their winter stockpile of raw materials. The ore yards at the "Zaporozhstal'" Plant and the Plant imeni Petrovskiy are still empty, having half the necessary quantity of ore on hand for winter. In September, blast-furnace workers at the Plant imeni Petrovskiy did not add one ton of ore to the winter reserve. The difficulty of transporting ore in winter and the tendency of the ore to freeze make it necessary to devote the fall months to piling up ore reserves. October shipments of raw materials, however, were short by a great quantity. Railroad cars loaded with ore have been backed up for a long time at loading points, on the tracks, and at the distributing base of "Rudosbyt" (Ore Sales) in Verkhovtsevo.

This situation occurs primarily because the quality of the ore is not determined until after it has been loaded into cars. The result is an instance such as the representative of the Mine Administration imeni Dzerzhinskiy dickering with the inspectors at Mudrenaya Station, about the quality of the ore, while the train is held up.

The ore-distributing base at Verkhovtsevo Station has become a stop-over for cars loaded with ore. The lack of agreement among "Rudosbyt," the mine administration, and the railroad officials results in an abundance of one type of ore and a scarcity of other types. Many cars wait around for days, and yet not one train can be made up from them. Hundreds of cars remain unused at the end of each day for lack of orders.

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Even after an order is obtained, many hours are lost before station personnel at Verkhovtsevo make up the train and get it moving to its destination. Verkhovtsevo is a junction of the Dolgintsevo and Dnepropetrovsk divisions. The dispatchers at both these divisions, instead of helping the station, tend to make its work even more complicated. The regular schedule for train movement has been forgotten and the trains now arrive and depart in batches. Similar violation of schedules has occurred at the junctions between the Dolgintsevo, Zaporozh'ye, and Dnepropetrovsk divisions. Petrov, head of the traffic service, is to blame for continually violating the schedule for delivery of empty cars to the ore-loading divisions.

Directors of the Stalin Railroad System and the "Krivbassruda" Trust must immediately take measures to improve the shipment of ore necessary for winter stockpiles at Dnepr plants.(6)

On the production side in the Krivoy Rog Basin, the "Ingulets" Mine, leader of the trust's mines, completed its 9-month plan on 26 September. The mine has increased ore output 46 percent over 1949.(7)

A Stakhanovite school for workers in all Krivoy Rog Mines has been organized by the "Krivbassruda" Trust and the Dnepropetrovsk Institute of Technical Training, Ministry of the Metallurgical Industry USSR. Drillers have been taught Stakhanovite methods and learned to double and triple the norms. However, when the majority of these returned to their own mines, they were not able to put into practice the valuable experience they had gained at the school because the necessary conditions for advanced work methods had not been created. The Dnepropetrovsk Oblast Party Committee is responsible not only for providing the training, but also for ensuring its introduction by all workers in production.(8)

SOURCES

1. Yerevan, Kommunist, 26 Sep 50
2. Tbilisi, Zarya Vostoka, 26 Sep 50
3. Tbilisi, Zarya Vostoka, 14 Oct 50
4. Tbilisi, Zarya Vostoka, 29 Sep 50
5. Yerevan, Kommunist, 5 Sep 50
6. Moscow, Gudok, 13 Oct 50
7. Moscow, Izvestiya, 27 Sep 50
8. Kiev, Pravda Ukrainy, 6 Oct 50

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